

SMALLER FARM BUILDINGS



Southern Pine Association
New Orleans, Louisiana



INTRODUCTORY

A FARM may be well equipped with several useful buildings and still lack some one building that would prove to be a great waste-saver. Each building around the farm plays an important part in the saving of useless waste.

The well-built farm house preserves the family's health and makes for their happiness and so it saves waste in the form of doctor bills, useless steps, and discontent.

The cattle barn keeps the cattle in good condition, thus saving waste from loss in weight and death due to exposure.

Poultry houses help keep the chickens plump and happy and that means more eggs.

Silos save feed for winter feeding.

Granaries keep small grain in marketable shape and permit the farmer to sell on a high market.

Garages keep the automobile in good working order.

The Implement Shed saves farm machinery from rust and decay, keeping it in such condition that it gives satisfactory service.

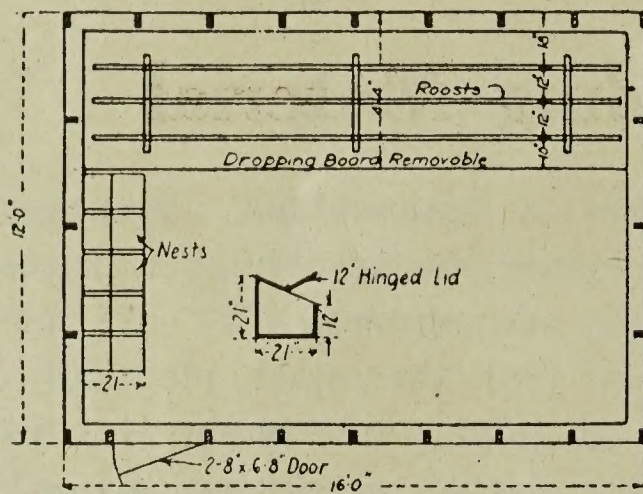
Often the buildings most needed on the farm, the buildings that will show the greatest profit, are of the smaller type. This book, "Smaller Farm Buildings," shows buildings of this character. Every one of them will pay the farmer dividends in decreased waste, increased efficiency, and better profits.

The Best Building Material

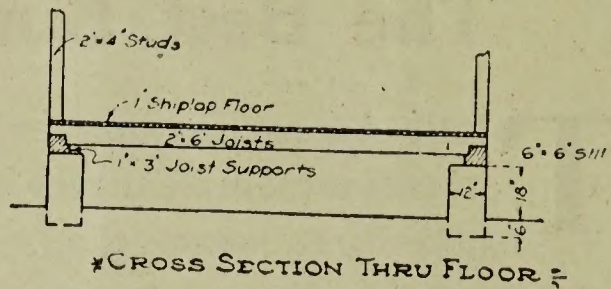
THE American builder has a tremendous advantage over builders in other countries, because lumber prices here are lower than they are abroad. We are peculiarly fortunate, too, in that the most plentiful—and consequently the lowest priced—high-grade lumber in this country is made from “the most useful wood that grows.” That wood is Southern Pine, which supplies more than thirty-eight per cent of all the lumber consumed in the United States, as well as commanding a place of great importance among the structural materials used in foreign countries.

Southern Pine is the only commercial wood that, in strength, durability, beauty and reasonable cost, is suited to every building requirement from framework to exterior and interior trim and finish. While it has the easy-working qualities that give it rating as a softwood, its grain is so compact, straight and even that it has tremendous strength, accounting for its universal use for sills, beams, joists, columns, rafters—wherever the framework of a structure must sustain heavy burdens. The wood is naturally impregnated with resin and wood oils to a degree that makes it remarkably resistant to decay, as is evidenced by the many Southern Pine buildings in this country still in service after standing a hundred, a hundred and fifty, and even two hundred years. There is a church in Central Georgia, known as “the old Midway Church,” which was built of Southern Pine throughout, more than 200 years ago, and still is in a good state of repair and in use as a house of worship.

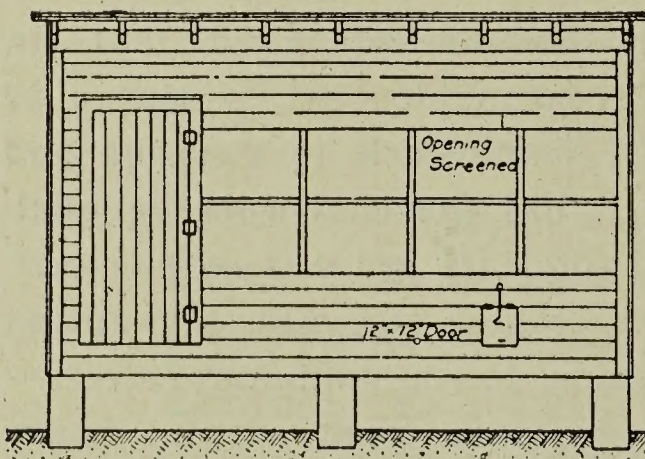
The most practical and economical wood to use in farm buildings of all kinds is Southern Pine. It is an all-purpose wood; makes strong framework, stiff floor joists and rafters, good sheathing, durable siding, and flooring that wears well. It is easy to work and can be purchased anywhere. It has gained the name of “the Farmers’ Wood” because it meets every farm building need.



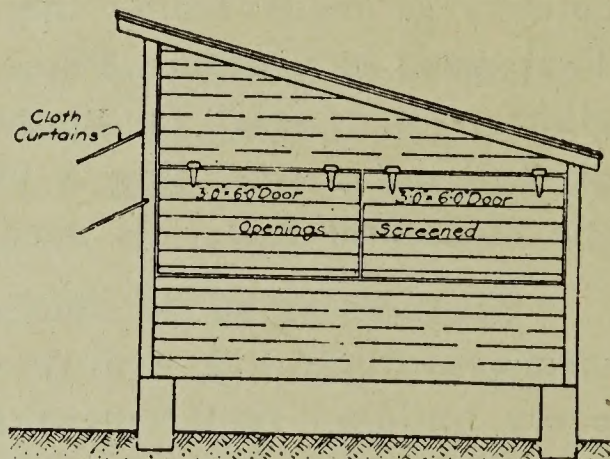
FLOOR PLAN



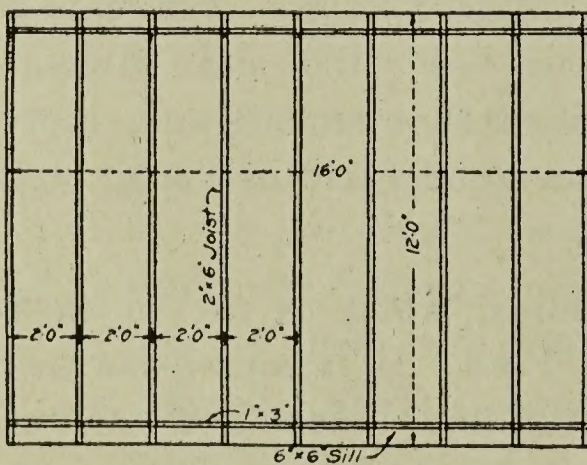
CROSS SECTION THRU FLOOR



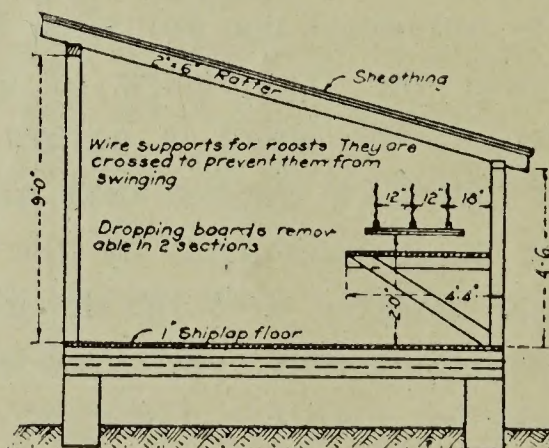
FRONT ELEVATION



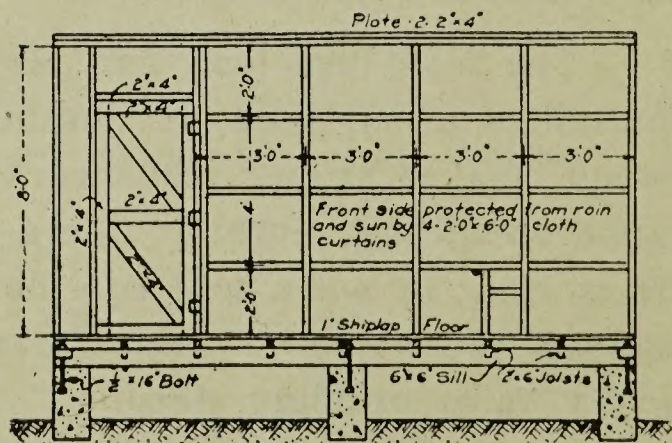
END ELEVATION



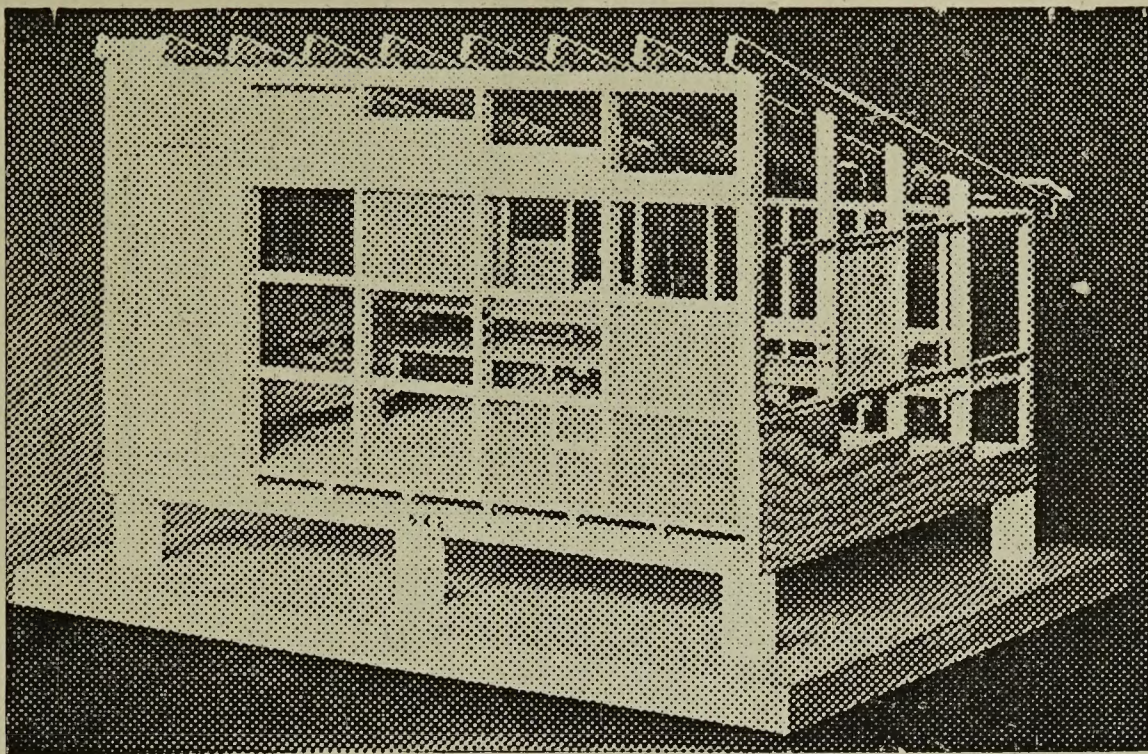
PLAN OF FLOOR FRAMING



CROSS SECTION OF ROOSTS & DROPPING BOARD



FRONT FRAMING



A Good Poultry House

Chickens are no longer considered a by-product of the farm. The recent high prices for eggs made them nearly a luxury. When properly sheltered, chickens are healthy and consequently lay more eggs. This means more money for your wife—assuming, of course, that she gets the chicken and egg money. Make your wife and the chickens happy by getting a new poultry house.

REMEMBER—

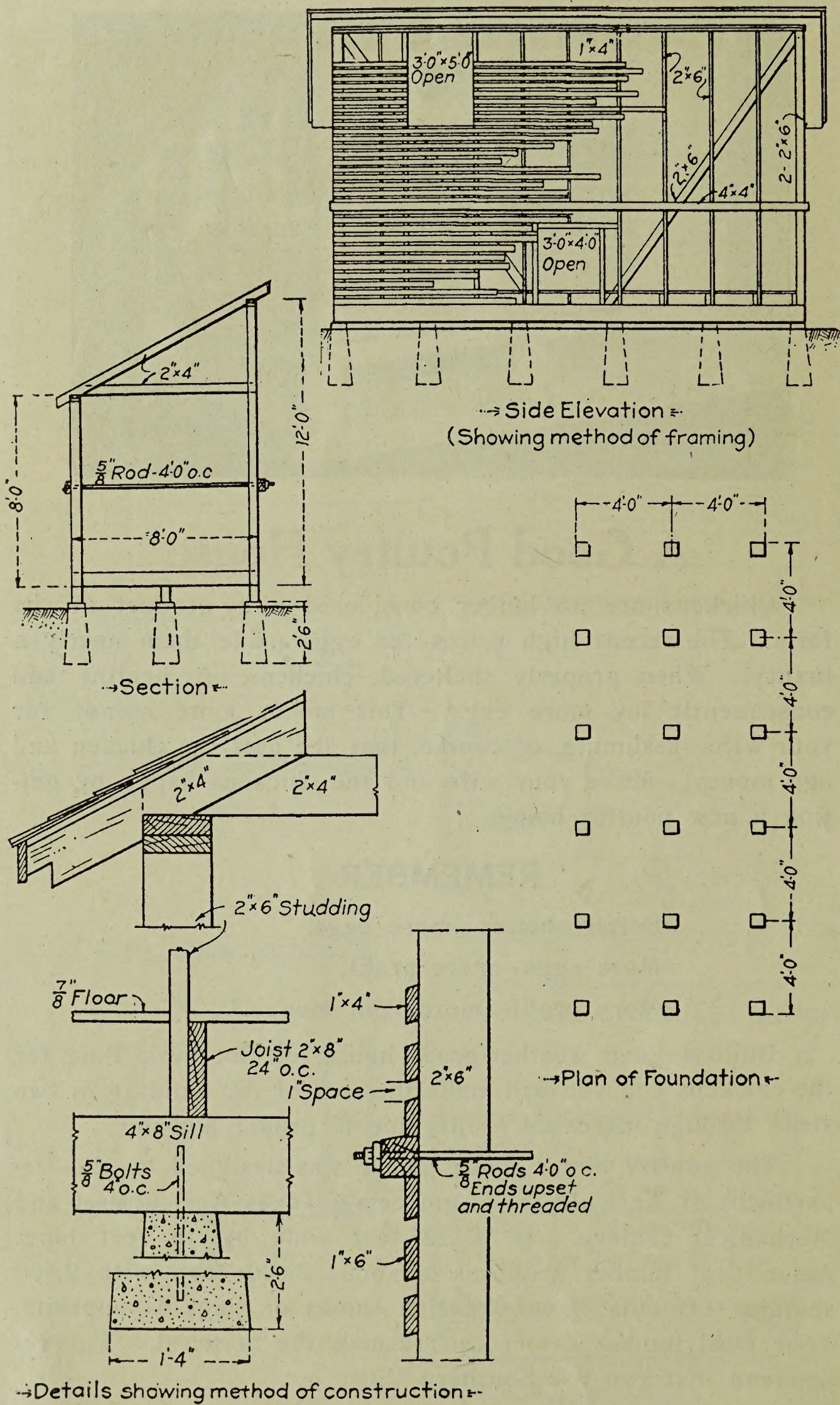
Better shelter—more eggs.

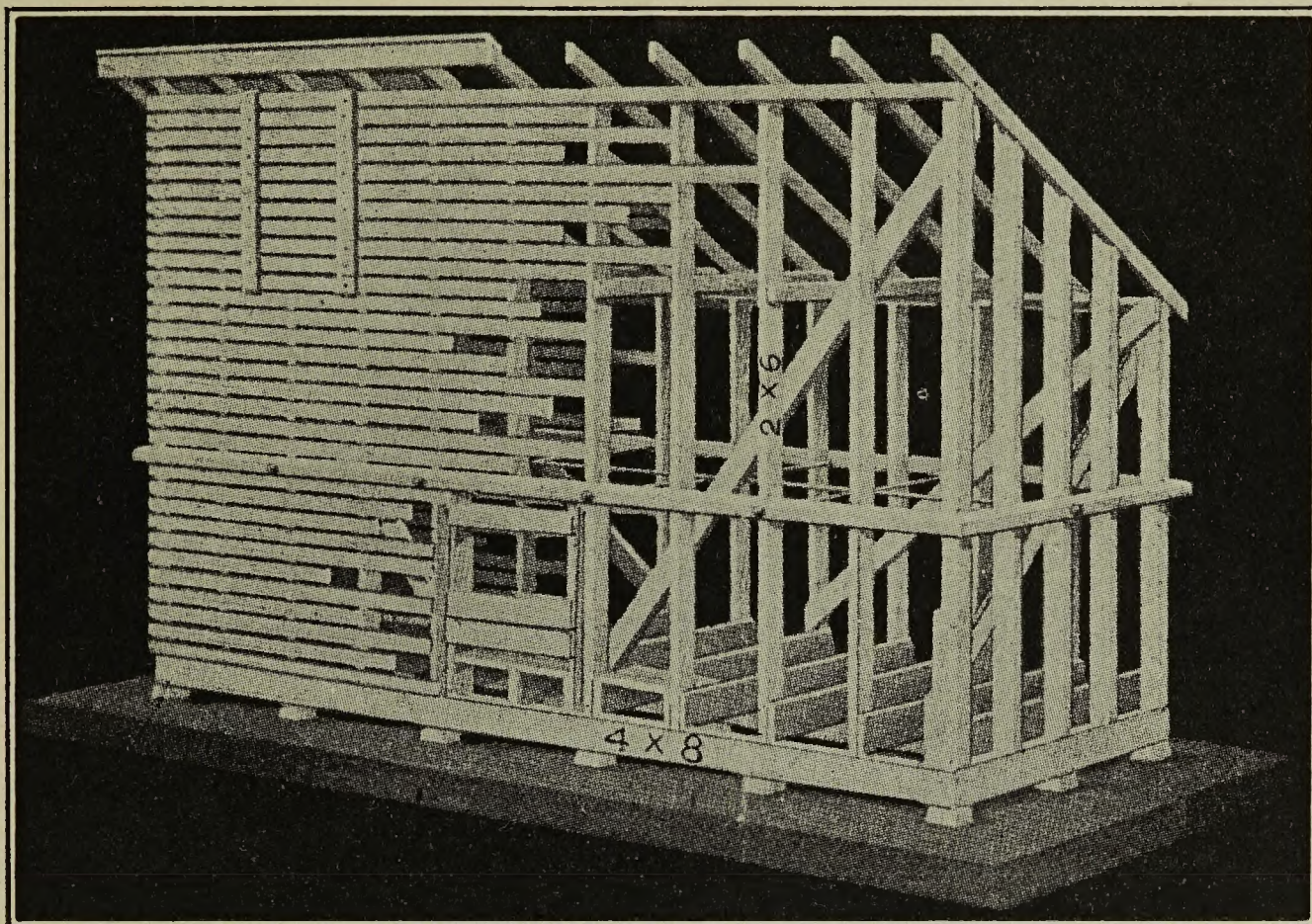
More eggs—more profit.

More profit—more “pin money.”

Build a good weather-proof house, of Southern Pine for the chickens and you will make the cost of the building in two years through increased profits due to proper housing.

The poultry house shown above was designed by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is 12 feet wide by 16 feet long. Amount of lumber required is about 2,600 feet, with 2,500 shingles. Details of construction shown on page 4—opposite. Your local lumber dealer can furnish the material. We recommend that you use Southern Pine.



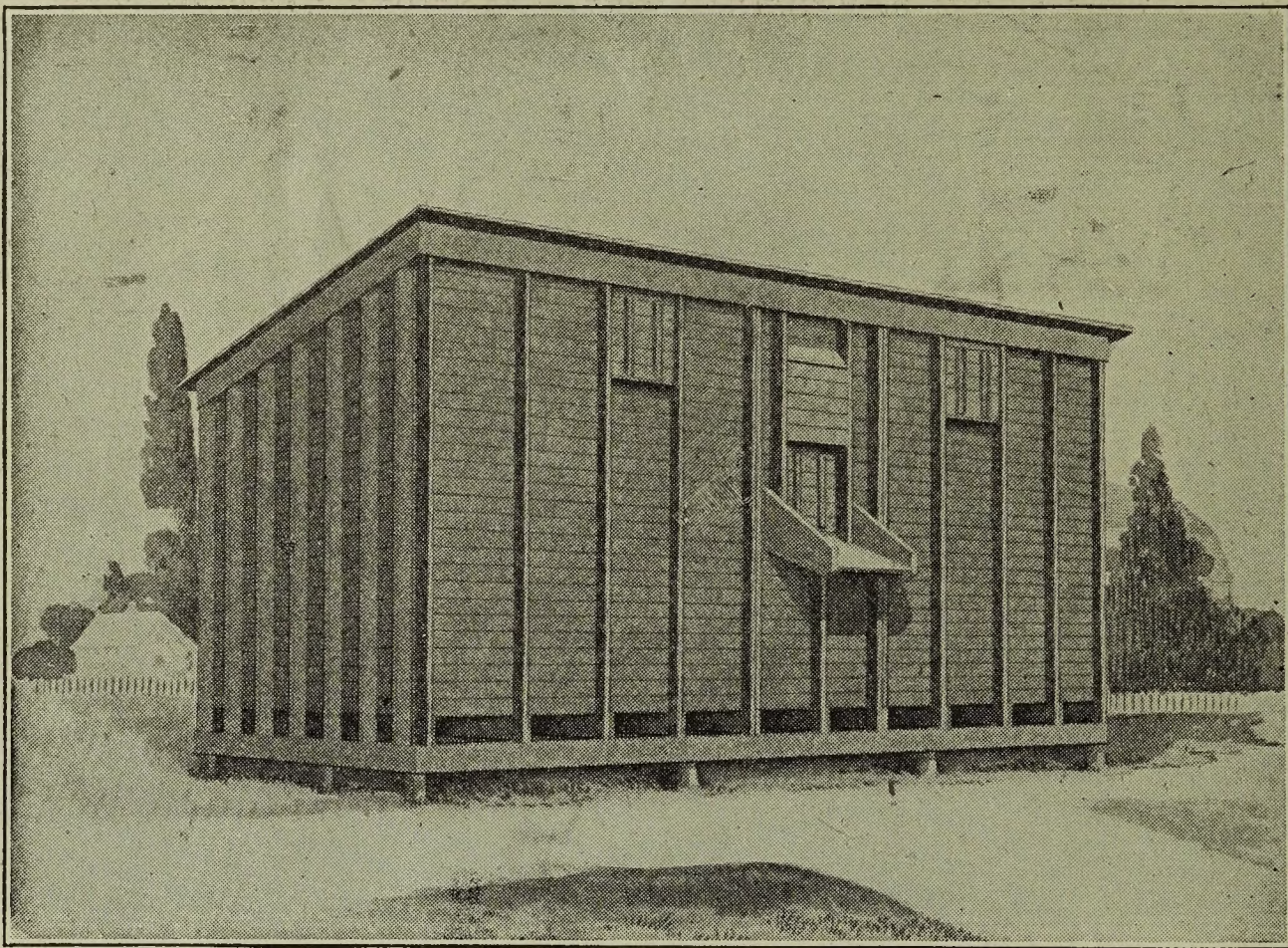


A Durable Corn Crib

This crib is 8 feet wide by 20 feet long. Its capacity is about 800 bushels of corn. It will take about 2,100 feet of Southern Pine and 2,500 shingles to complete the building. A corn crib must be strong and durable and this type of construction meets those requirements. Special heavy bracing is used to prevent any possible bulging out at the sides. Details illustrating method of construction, plan of foundation, side elevation, and end section are shown on page 6—opposite.

This corn crib is an easily built, inexpensive structure. It will serve a double purpose. If you want to feed your corn it will keep it in good condition so that very little of the food value will be lost. If you want to sell your corn, you will not be at the mercy of the buyer. The buyer names the price and you have to take it unless you have a crib that makes it possible to sell your crop when you want to.

Southern Pine is noted for its strength and durability. It occupies a place of first importance in every kind of heavy construction.



A Practical Granary

Plan to make the whole profit on your wheat this year. Don't do the work and allow someone else to draw the pay (profit). It is easy to stop slaving for someone else. Build a granary—not just as you are harvesting—but NOW! It will cost but a few cents per bushel capacity and perhaps the first thirty days after harvest you can sell at a price that will easily pay for your bins and give you a nice little profit for your wheat besides.

This plan is for a unit granary—you can build one and add to it whenever you wish. It is the accepted type, in that it is practical, easy to construct, economical as to cost and will properly protect the grain. Note that there are two filling doors and a loading chute. Either T. & G. Flooring or Shiplap can be used for the interior walls. When time permits the building should be sided with Southern Pine drop-siding. It is well to remember that no material can keep, or ever has kept, grain in as good and salable condition as wood, and that Southern Pine is the world's best building material.



About Silos

Wood is the least expensive silo material; the cost of construction of a wood silo is less, as the farmer can do the work himself with the help of ordinary farm labor. The oldest silos in existence, still in use, are of wood. In the point of proved efficiency, the wood silo occupies an absolutely impregnable position. The farmer with years of silo experience is certainly the judge whose opinion you can depend upon. Take the farmers of Kansas as an example. A silo count made early in 1914 shows that Kansas had 5,715 silos and of that total, 5,155 were wood—in other words, there were nearly ten times as many silos of wood as there were of all other materials together.

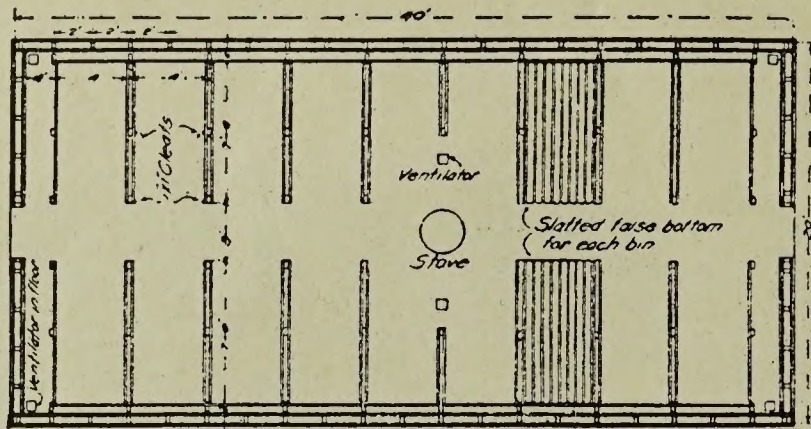
The Wood to Use

These qualities found in Southern Pine make it supreme as the material for silo construction—breaking strength, crushing strength, stiffness and toughness, combined with great durability. The last quality is due to its fine, even, compact grain and the fact that it contains a quantity of pitch and resin, natural repellants of moisture and decay.

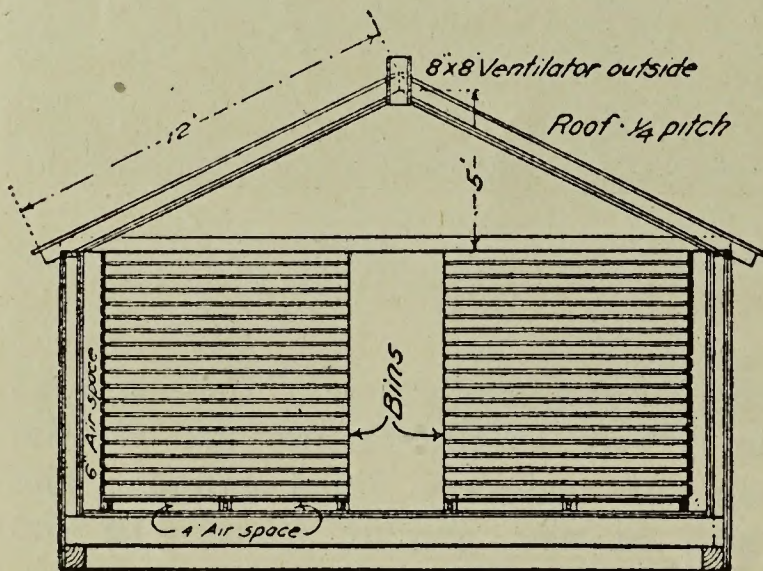
The oldest silos in existence, still in use, are of Southern Pine. There are almost as many available testimonials indorsing Southern Pine silos as there are testifying to the superiority of wood silos.

Keep in mind that the economy, durability and efficiency of a silo depends in a large measure on its strength and rigidity, and in these qualities Southern Pine excels all other woods adapted to silo construction.

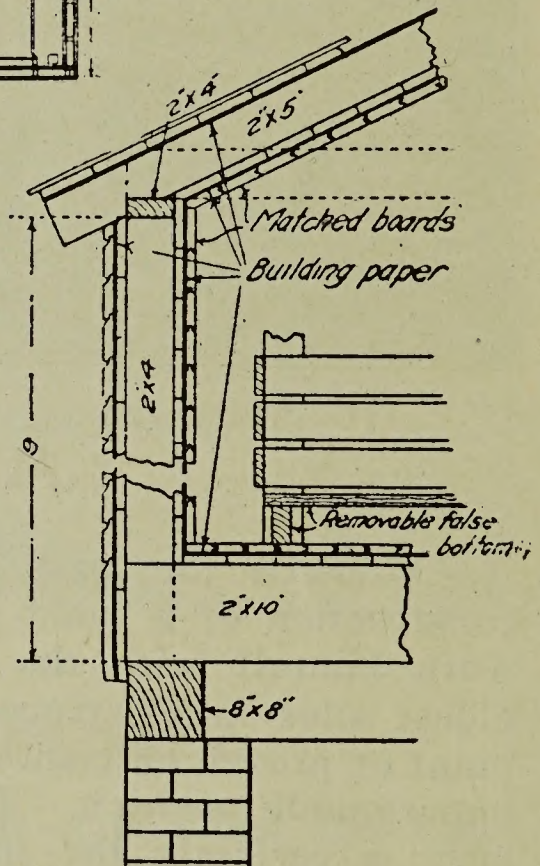
Send for our free booklet, "How to Choose and How to Use a Silo." A practical and authentic book on silos.



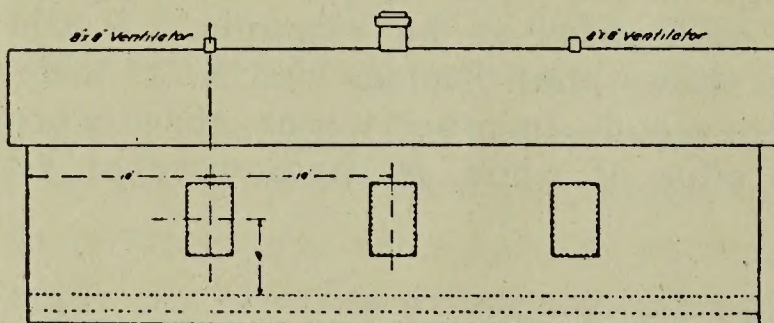
GROUND PLAN



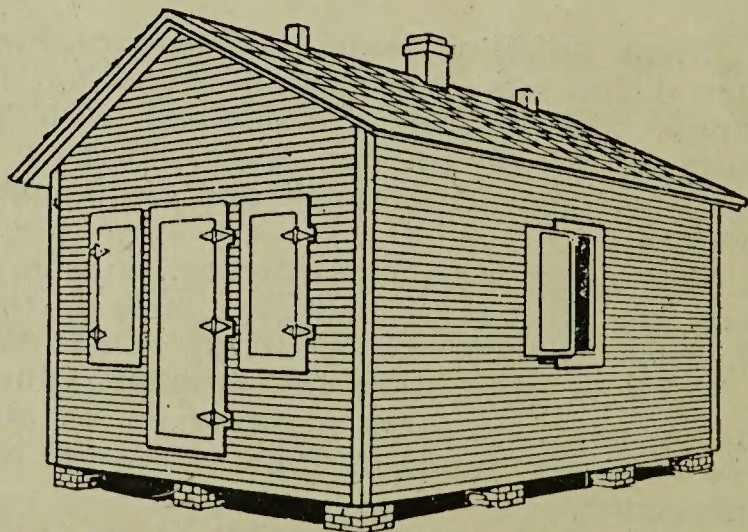
CROSS SECTION.



DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.



SIDE ELEVATION.



A SWEET-POTATO STORAGE HOUSE

A Sweet-Potato Storage House

It does not take much labor to produce large yields of sweet potatoes, and the value of the crop has increased 80 per cent in the last ten years. The storage house and details of its construction shown on the opposite page are taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 548, "Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin states that, "With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production."

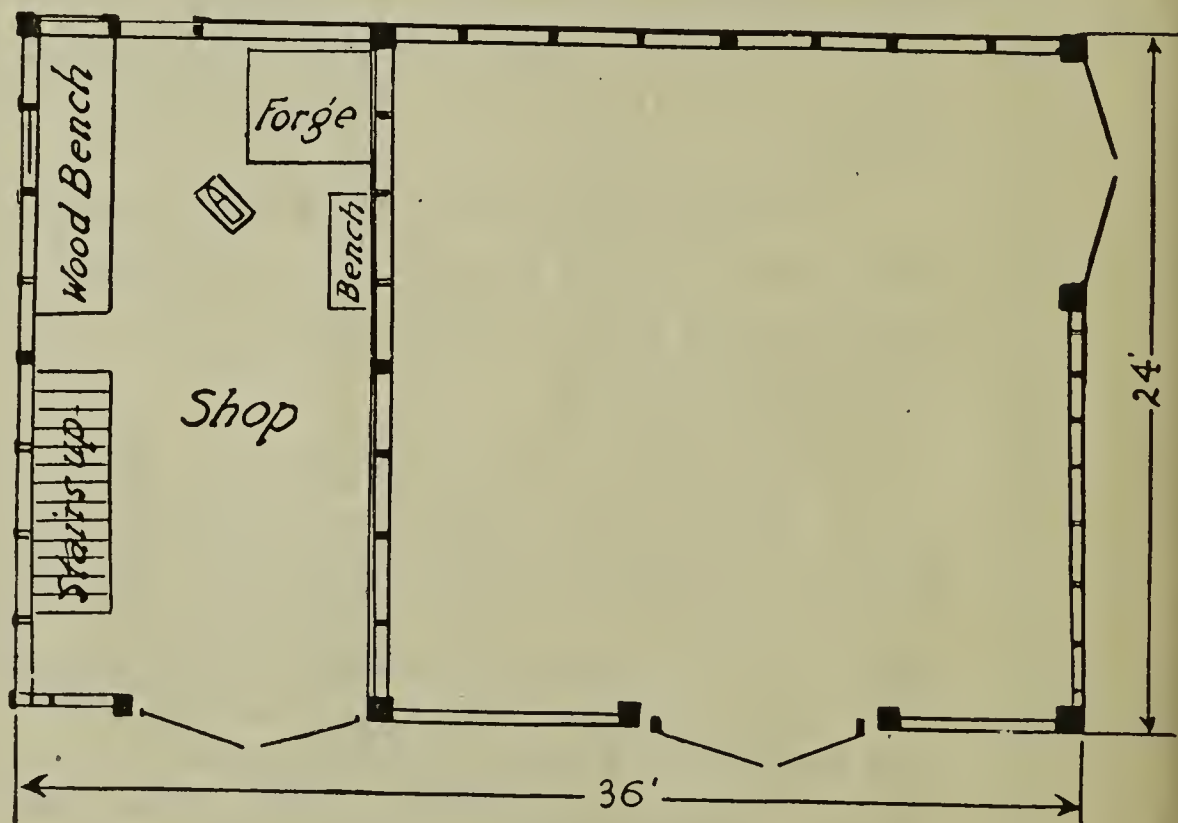
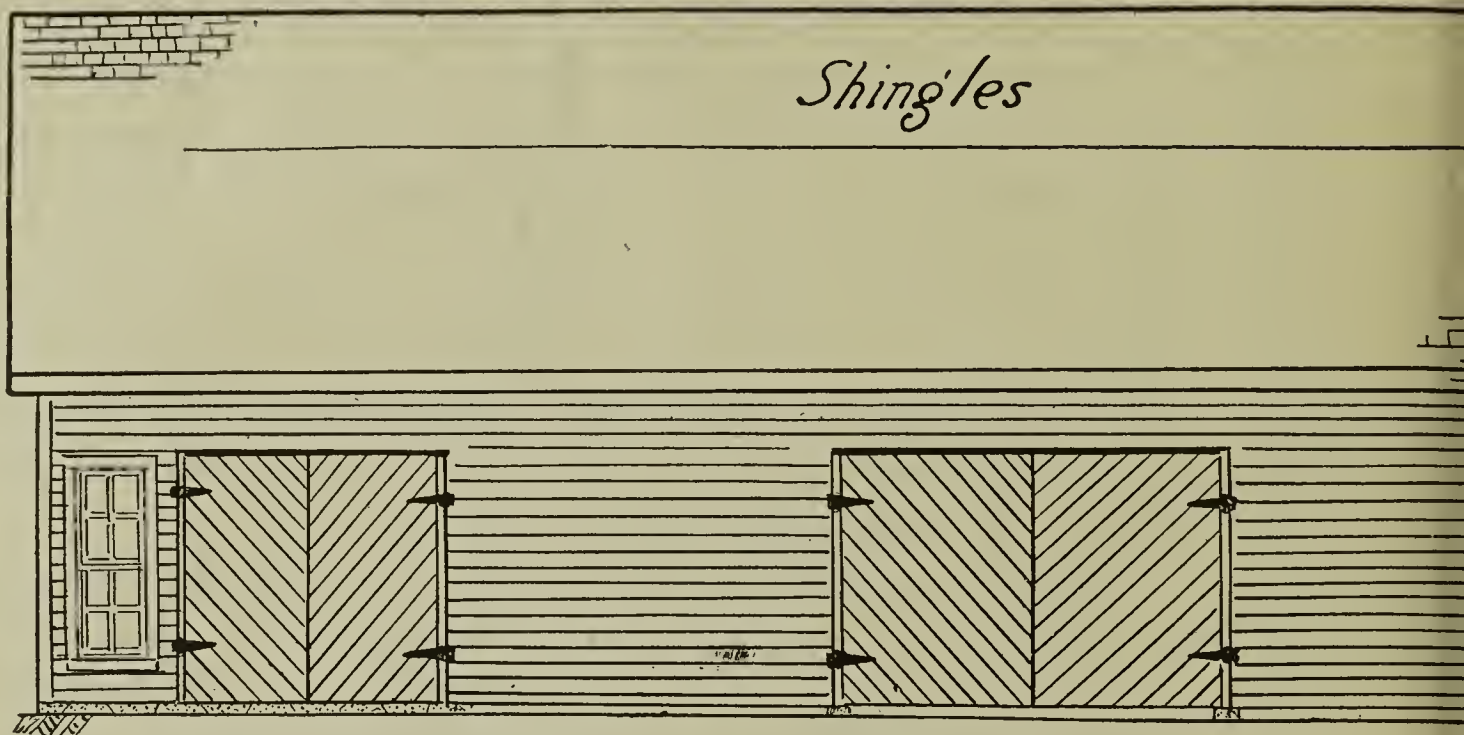
Better storage facilities would save rushing the potatoes to market at digging time, when the price is low, and the decay caused by improper storage in outdoor pits and banks. Few sweet potatoes that are stored in pits and banks ever reach the market for from 25 to 50 per cent of them spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses. In fact, it is the only safe, dependable method.

"Wooden houses are preferable because they are cheaper and easier to keep dry," is a statement made in Farmers' Bulletin No. 548. And Southern Pine is the logical wood for all farm buildings.

CONSTRUCTION—

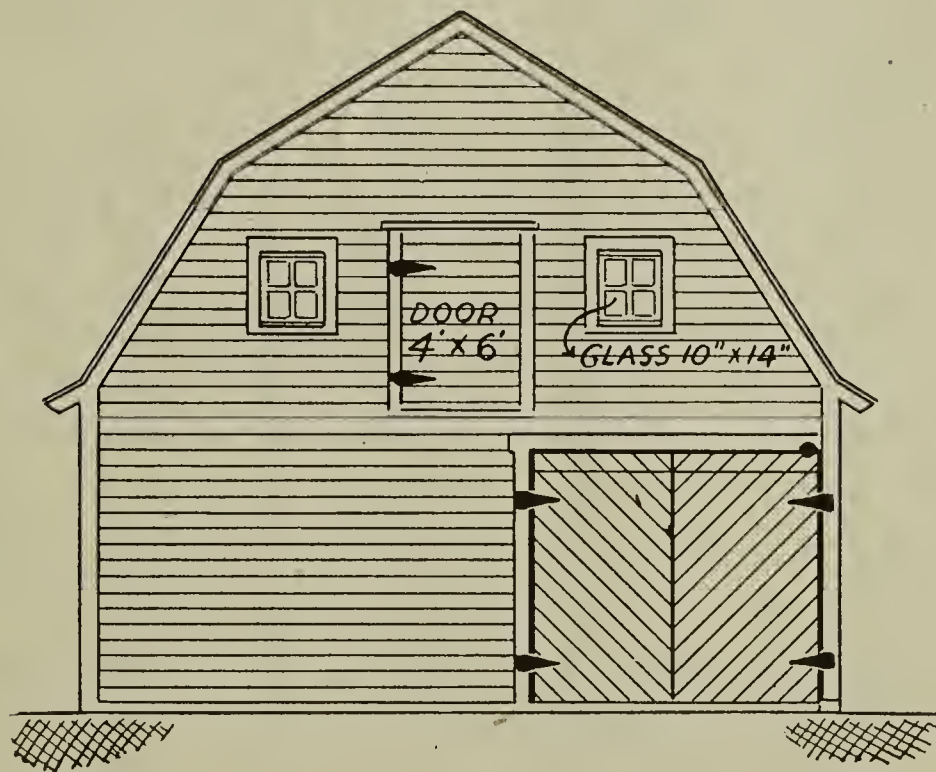
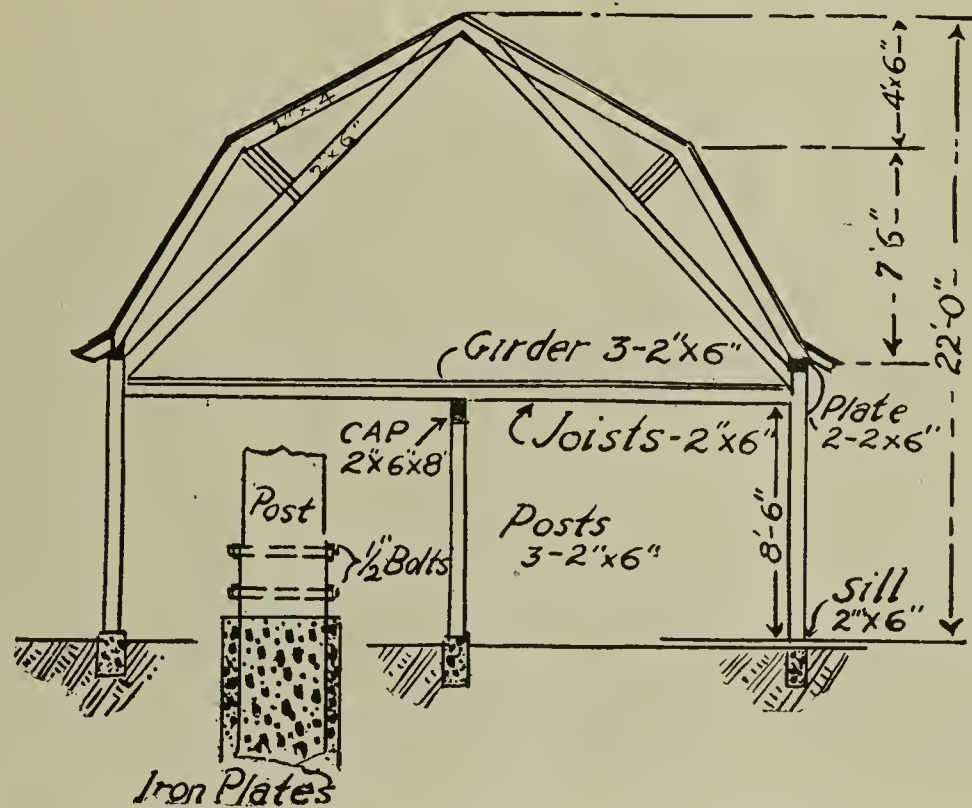
Three rows of pillars. Sills—8x8 or 8x10. Floor Joists—2x8 or 2x10. Floor—rough floor of 1x6 boards, layer of heavy building paper, and matched flooring. Studding—2x4 or 2x6 on 2-foot centers. Outside Walls—1x6 boards nailed diagonally to brace wall, layer of heavy building paper, and matched siding. Inside Walls—1x6 boards, layer heavy building paper, and matched boards. Sides to be well tied together with 2x4's on 4-foot centers so as to be over partitions for bins. Roof Rafters—2x4 or 2x6. Roof—1x6 boards to be nailed on under side of rafters, a layer of heavy building paper on top side of rafters, then 1x4 or 1x6 and Shingles. Space between walls to be left open—air space is a good insulator, if walls are made tight. A successful storage house must be thoroughly ventilated and have a good circulation of air under it. Farmers' Bulletin No. 548 (price 10 cents) can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Of all the many woods available for general building, we believe there is no other so suitable, in its all-purpose adaptability, moderate cost, durability, beauty, and availability, as Southern Pine.



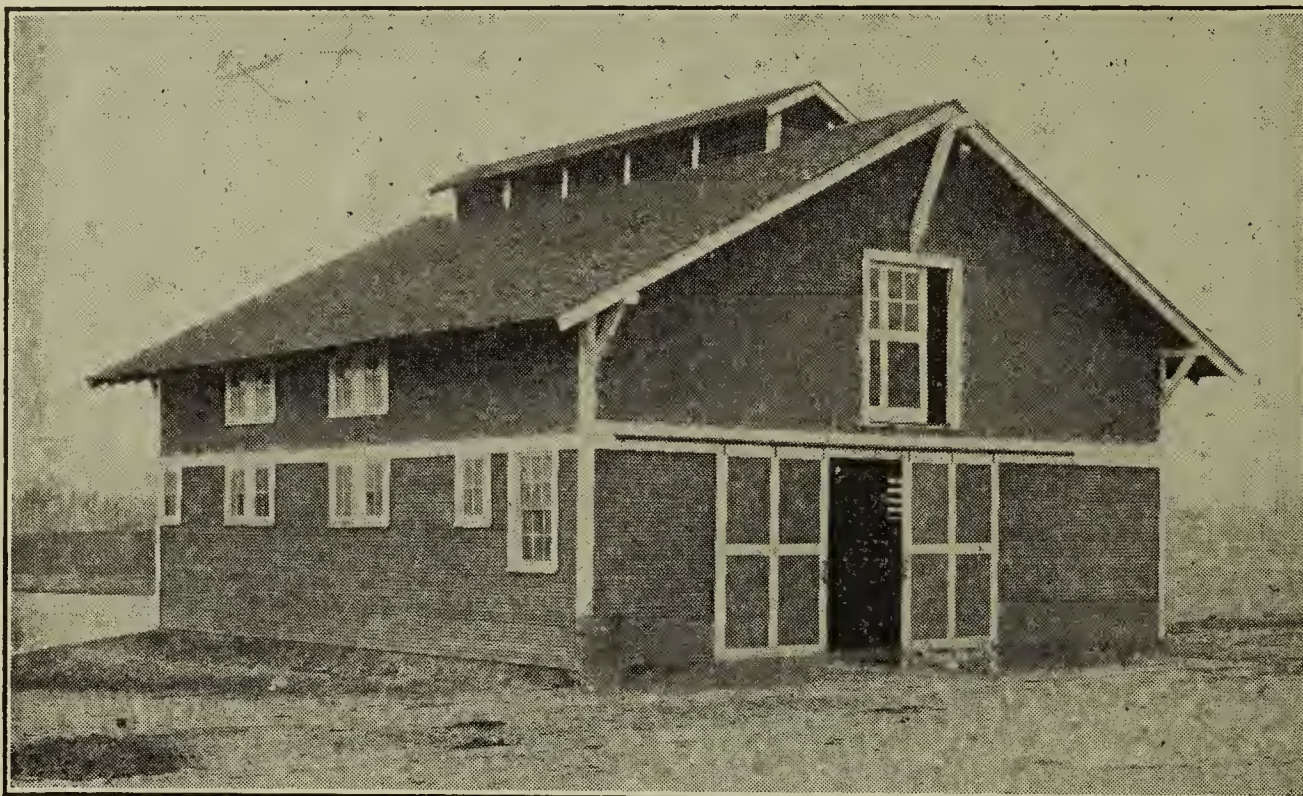
AN IMPLE

This plan will interest the farmer who desires to combine service, convenience and good appearance in his Implement Shed. The shop at one end affords a comfortable place in which to make winter repairs. The second floor can be used for light storage.

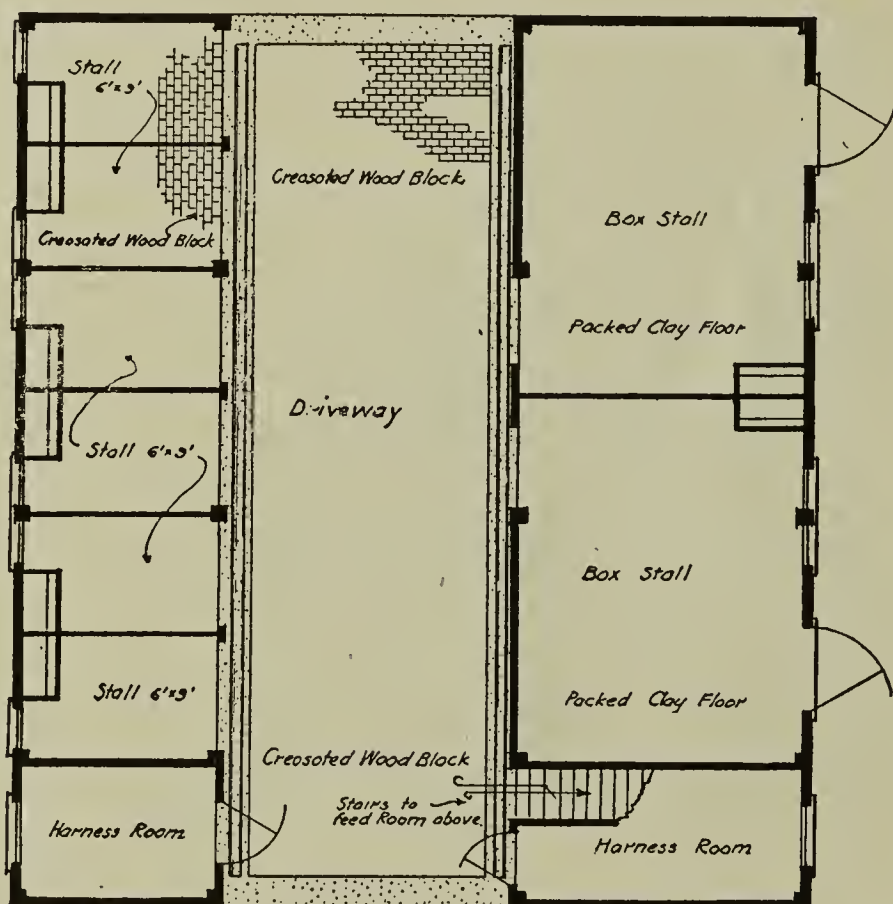


IMPLEMENT SHED

An implement Shed will double the life of farm machinery—and good machinery is too expensive to overlook such a saving. Rust and decay cause more damage in one year than wear does in five. Send for our book "Implement Sheds." It is free.



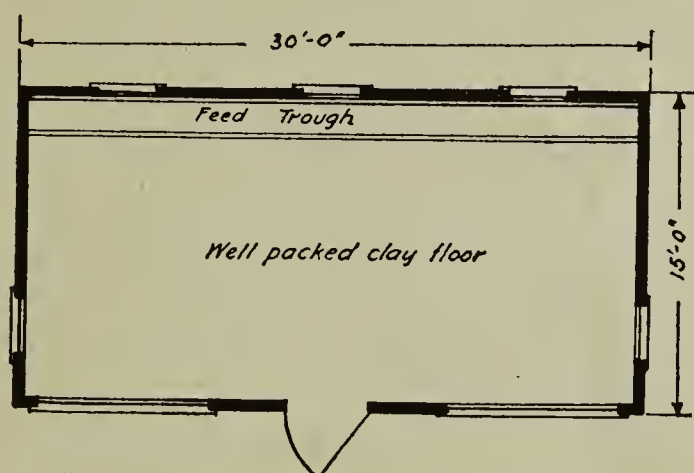
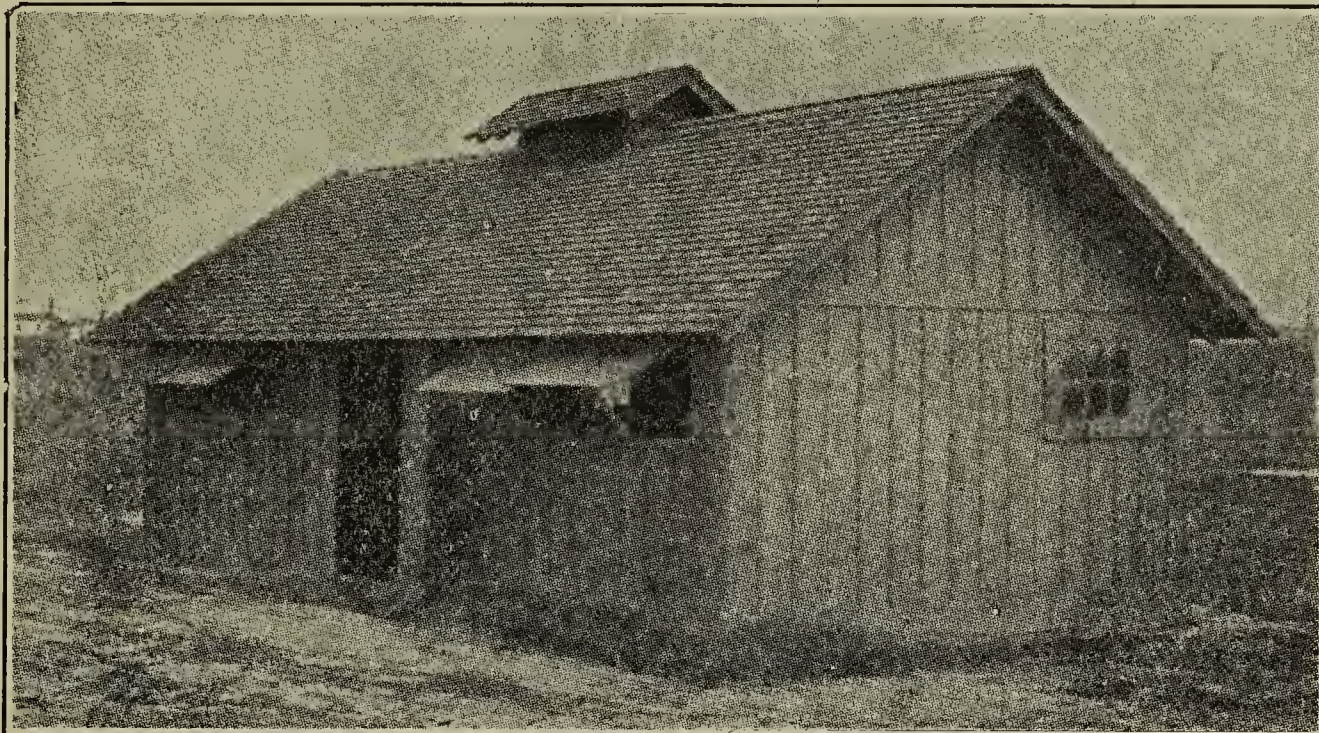
A Modern Stable



A very attractive and satisfactory stable suitable for any farm or estate. This is the kind of building that makes your community proud of you and gives you good service. Your stock and horses are worthy of such a home. Six stalls for the work horses, two large box stalls for fine stallion and jack and two

spacious harness or workrooms are on the ground floor. The second floor is devoted to storage space for feed and hay which go direct to the feed boxes on the ground floor by means of chutes.

The floors in the stalls and driveway are of creosoted Southern Pine blocks which have proved to be the best floors for this purpose, as they are easily cleaned, afford easy footing for the animals, are sanitary and practically everlasting. The floors of the box stalls are of packed clay. This plan is unsurpassed. Specify Southern Pine.



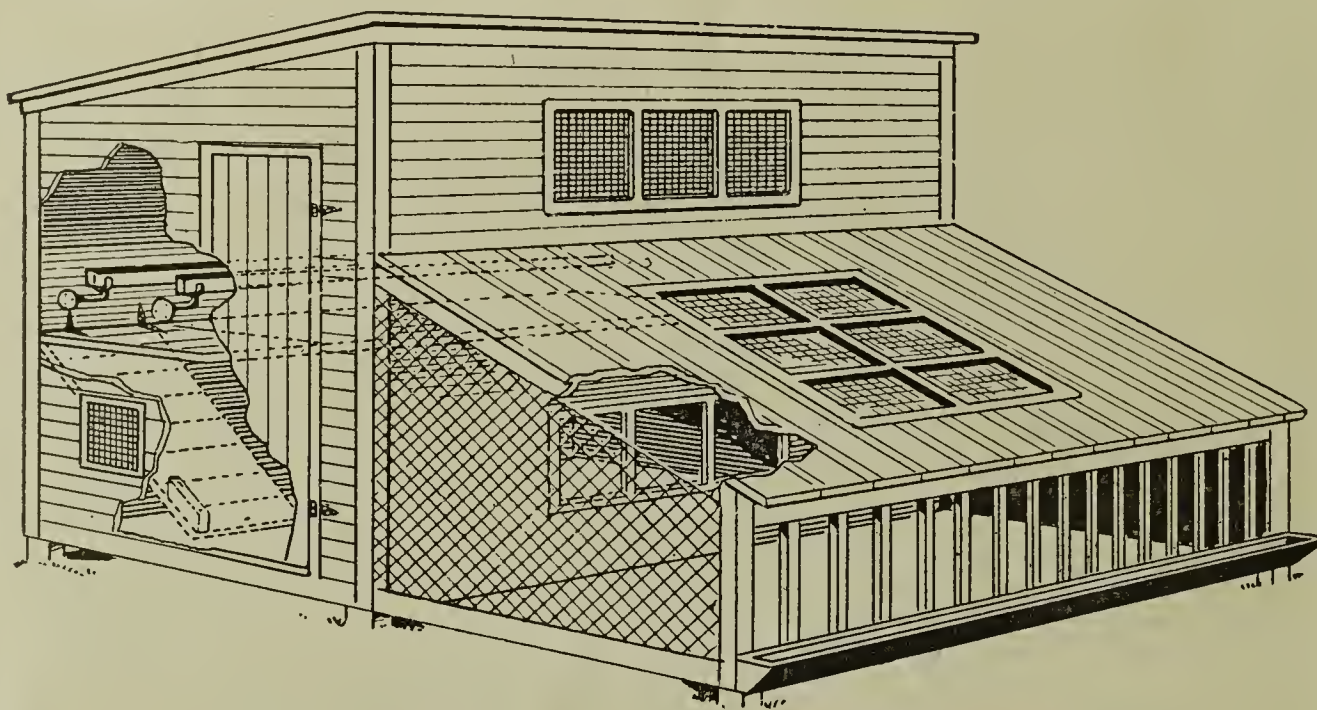
An Inexpensive Calf Shed

This will make a handy little shed for housing young calves after they are weaned. It is a serviceable shed of box construction

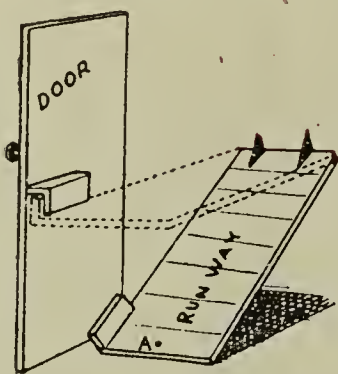
using 1x12 Southern Pine boards and battens.

The roof is shingled and has a ventilator cupola. A feed trough is built against one side of the building and runs the full length of it. Above it are windows for light and ventilation. There are windows in each end wall. The door is in the front side and there are also two flaps which are hinged so that they can be lifted during good weather. The windows are all hinged at the top to open out. This is a well-built calf shed, simple to construct and very practical. It is not possible to build a more useful shed of this type for less money than this one will cost, when built of Southern Pine.

Nothing is more important than that young stock should get a good "start." When calves are properly sheltered they will show greater gains in weight, for they will be healthier.



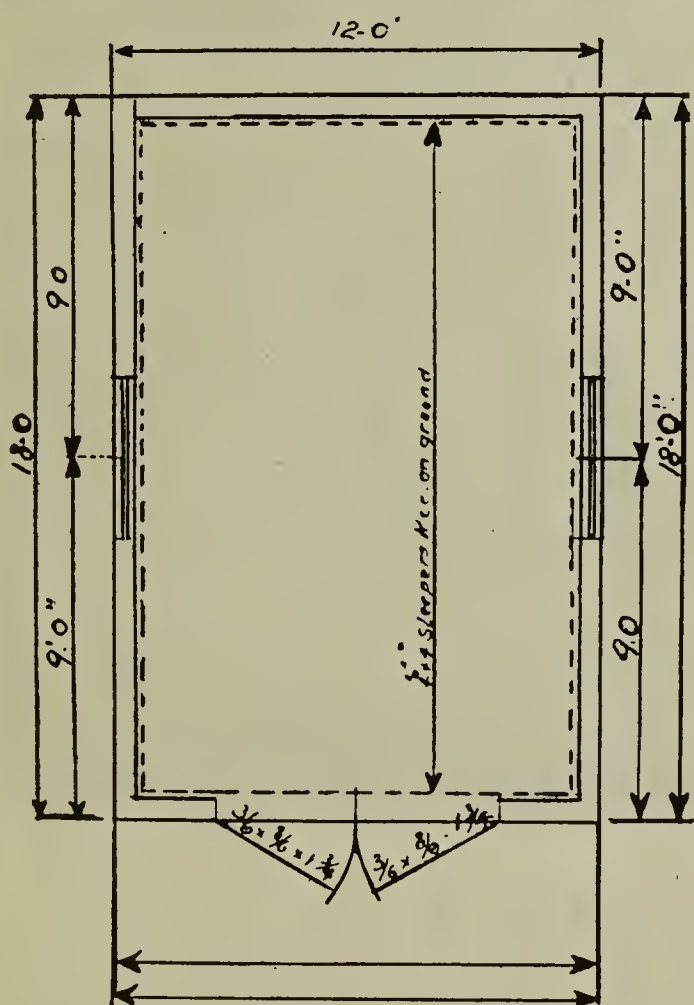
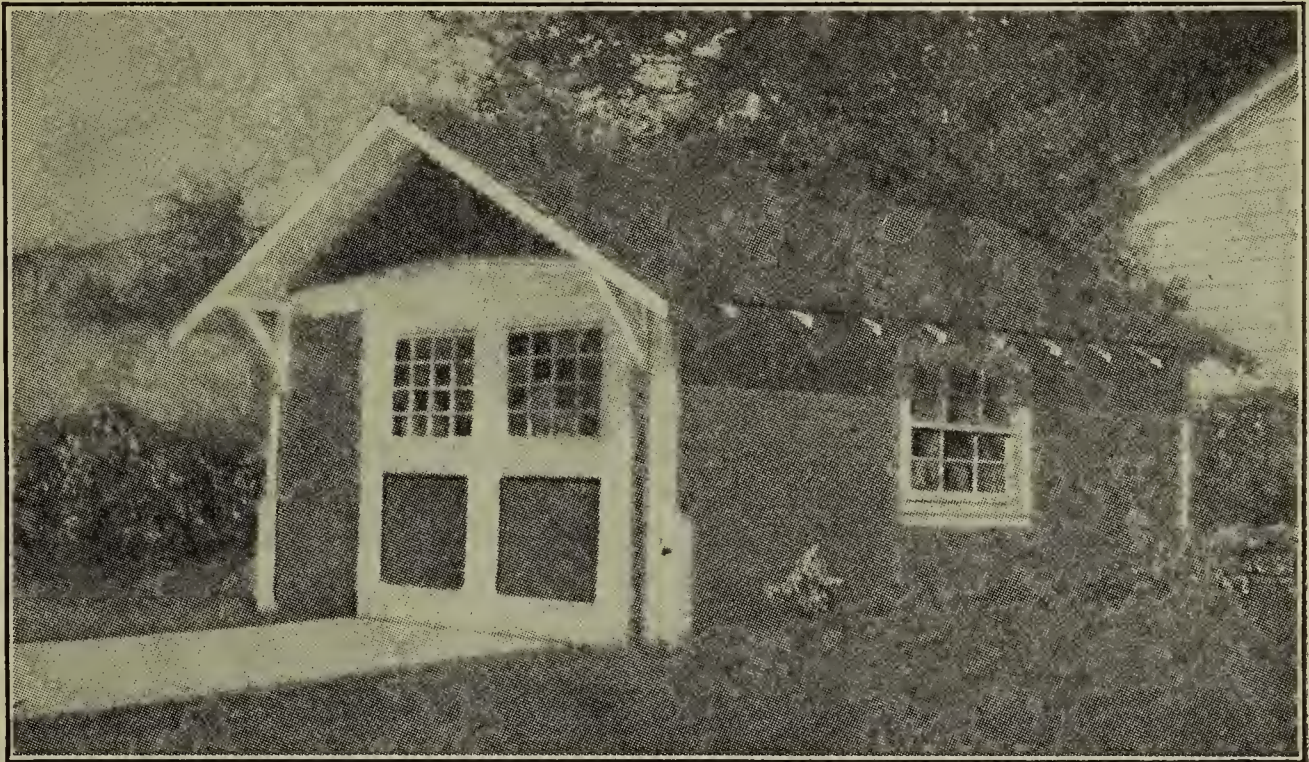
A Small Poultry House



This poultry house is six feet square with a scratching shed of any desired size, and is practical for use in town or on the farm as a colony house. It is well ventilated but draft proof. The screened portions are covered with muslin during the winter. The windows in the roof are screened so that they can be opened in fair weather.

The scratching shed has a wooden floor and a feed trough extends the full length of the slatted end. The roosts are made of 2x4's and rest on cup fixtures or can be suspended from the roof. Quarter-inch holes—about 2½ inches deep—are bored diagonally from both sides of the 2x4 every six inches. When the holes are filled with coal oil or insecticide the roosts will be vermin proof. All parts of this house are accessible, readily cleaned and kept sanitary.

One of the ingenious features of this house is the way it is locked (see detail). The runway is hinged to the dropping board and is raised at night by a wire fastened at "A." The wire passes through the wall. There is a cleat on the runway and a flange on the inside of the door. When the runway is raised the cleat fits securely into the flange, locking the door. This house will be inexpensive, serviceable, and durable when built of Southern Pine.



A Modern Garage

Here is a private garage in which beauty, service and economy are harmoniously combined.

It has BEAUTY; because it fits into the surroundings—it is a part of the home premises, because it has the graceful lines and “homey” appearance that only a wood structure can have.

It gives SERVICE, because, built of wood it is drier and warmer in wet, cold weather than

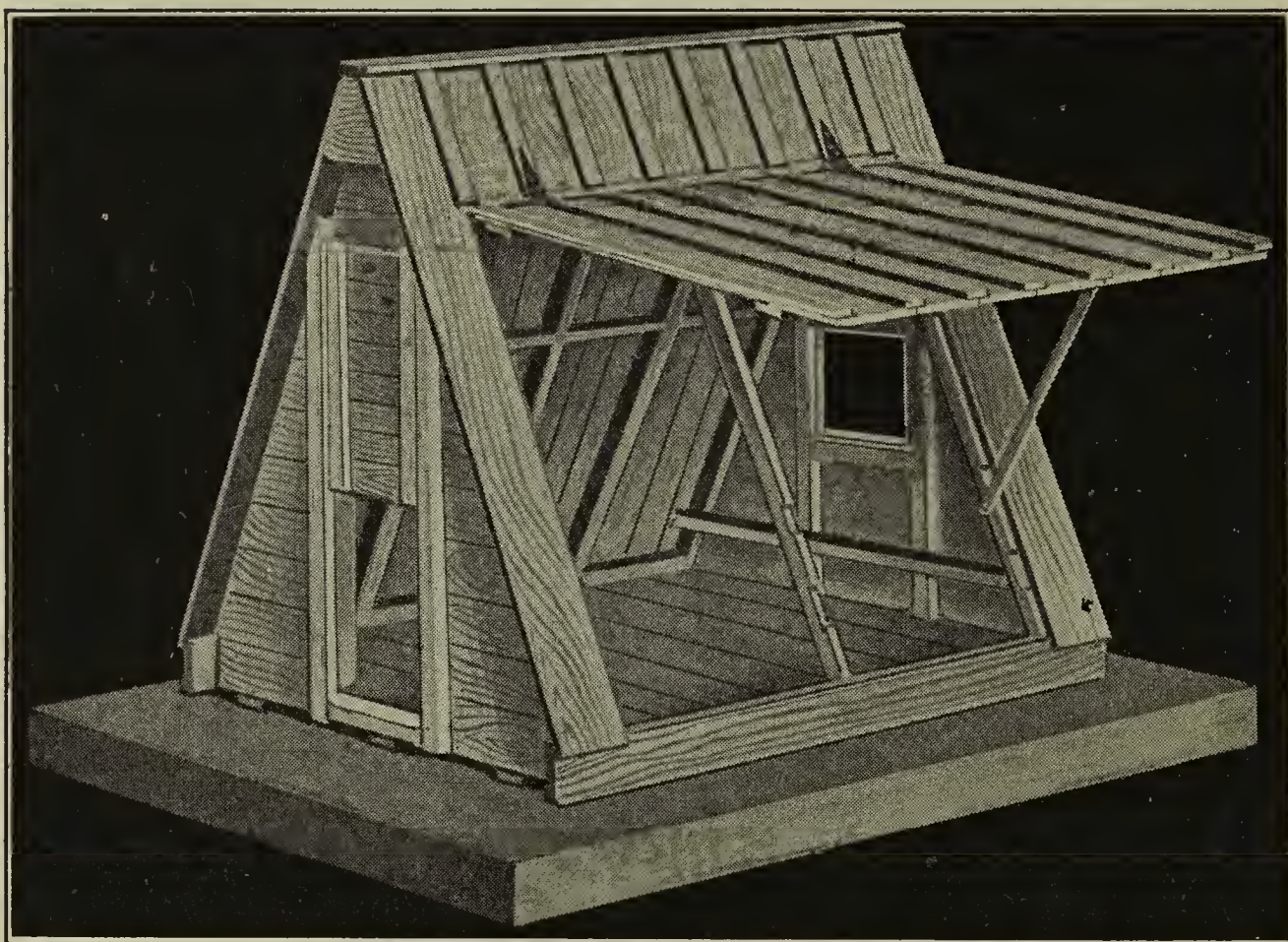
any metal, concrete, or brick structure possibly can be.

It is ECONOMICAL, because a thoroughly satisfactory wood garage costs less than a similar structure—inferior for the purpose—of metal, concrete or brick. Build for service and economy with Southern Pine, and at the same time embellish, instead of disfigure, your home grounds.

Some Easily Built Farm Helps

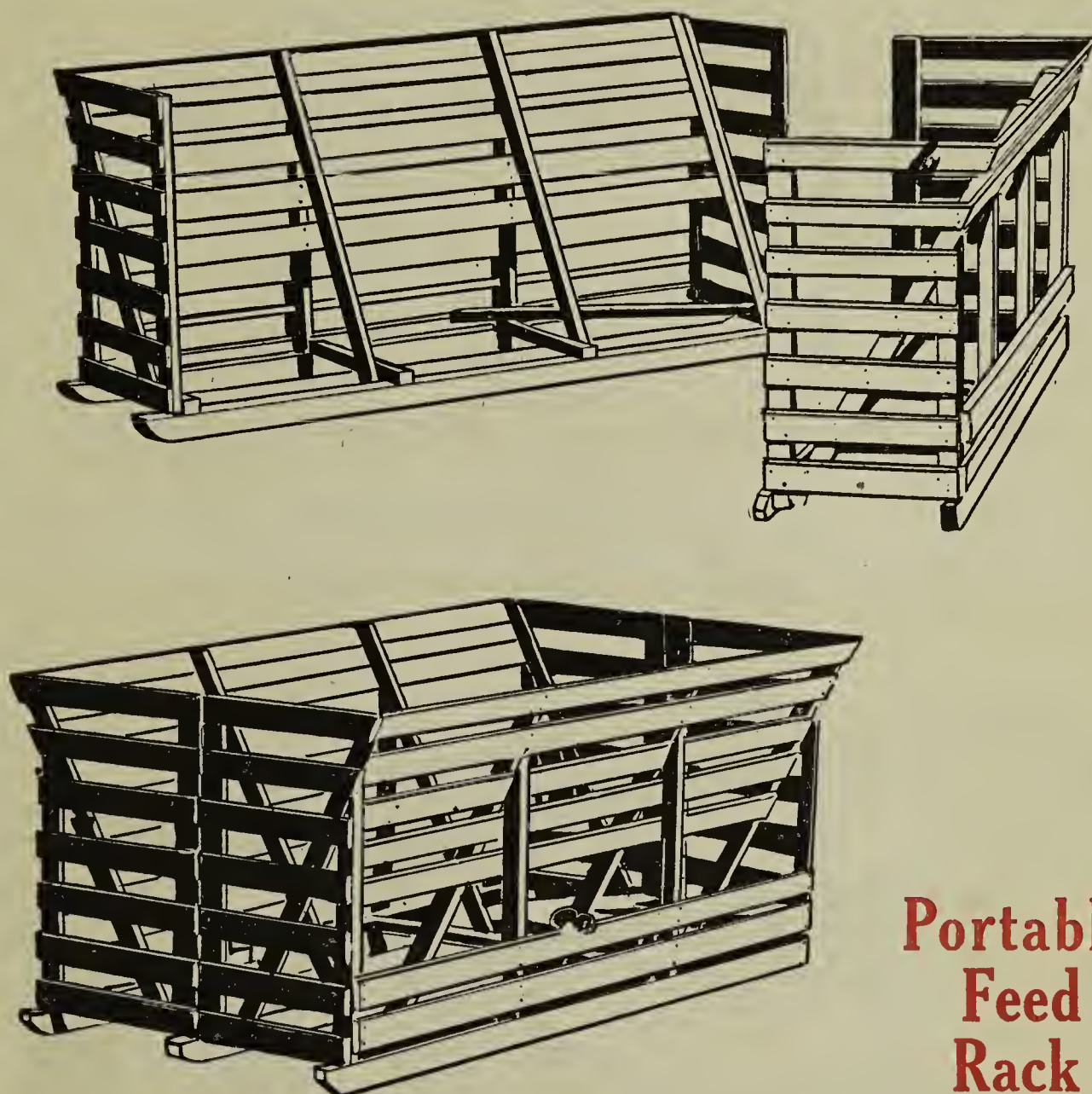
With a little lumber and some nails it is easy to construct hundreds of helpful articles for use about the farm. On the following pages we show a few easily built farm helps. They are all practical for they have been worked out and used by farmers. They can be made at any time and at small cost.

In order to make home and farm life easier and show you how to save time, steps, labor, and money and make your home "homier," the Southern Pine Association has published a book called "A Hundred Handy Helps," for the Farmer, his Home, and his Farm. It will be sent to you free on request.



A Movable Hog House

Here is an "A" shaped house with one side hinged at the top so that it can be opened for shade or airing. The plank floor is built on 4x4 runners. There should be a small entry door at one end and a ventilation door in the gable of the other end. Put some 2x4 pig fenders at the ends so that the old sow cannot hurt the little pigs. This house will prove a valuable aid at farrowing time. Designed by the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Build it of Southern Pine.

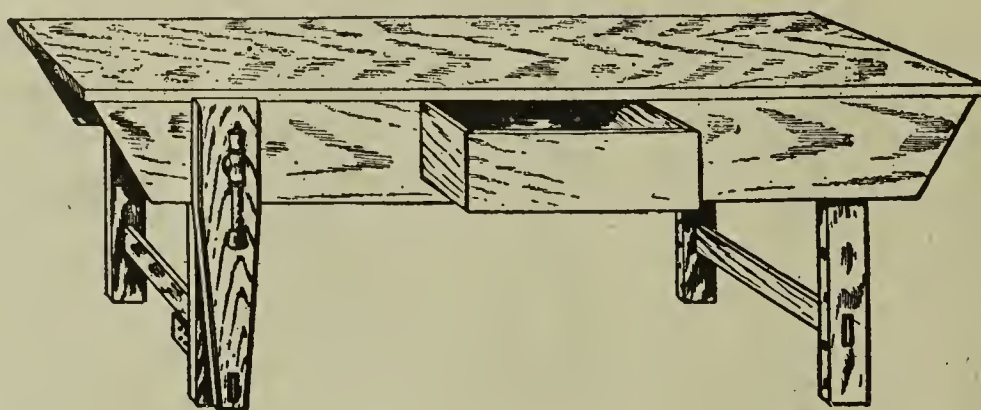


**Portable
Feed
Rack**

The main features of this rack are portability and a saving in feed, as by this construction little of the hay is wasted. The idea of having it cut in two is in order to place the sections end to end at the side of a rick of hay, so that the feeding may be done out in the field. It will save hitching up a team to haul hay on a cold or stormy day.

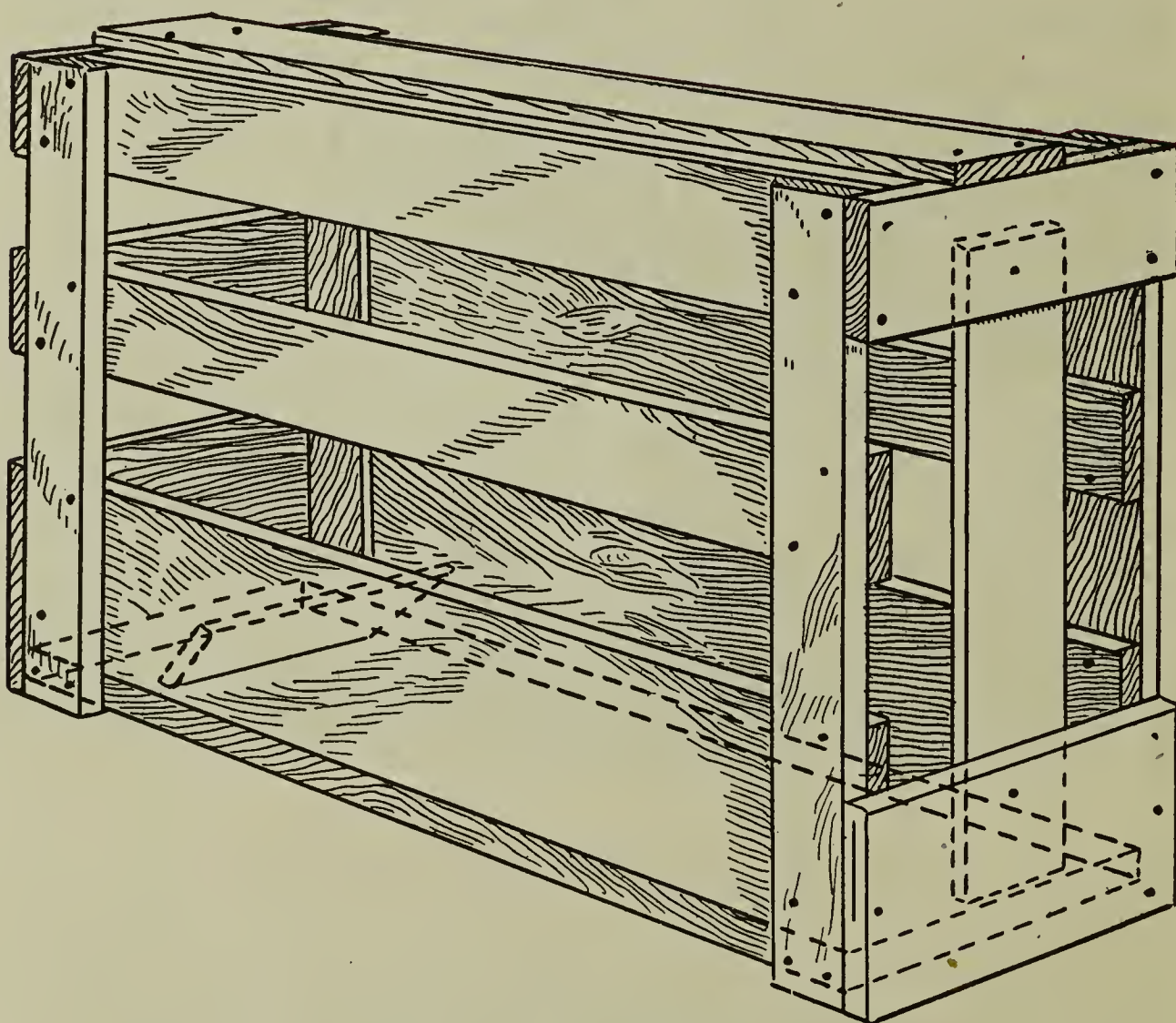
The rack is 14 feet long. It is 6 feet wide over all when the two sections are placed together. In other words, the runners are 3 feet apart from out to out. The slanting 2x4s are 7 feet long and the other pieces are cut to suit. The top piece of the manger is of 2x6 and about the only thing to be sure to get right is the distance from this point to the lower plank on the sloping sides, so that there will be room for the stock to get their heads in. Make it of Southern Pine.

This rack will help cut down the "high cost of feed."



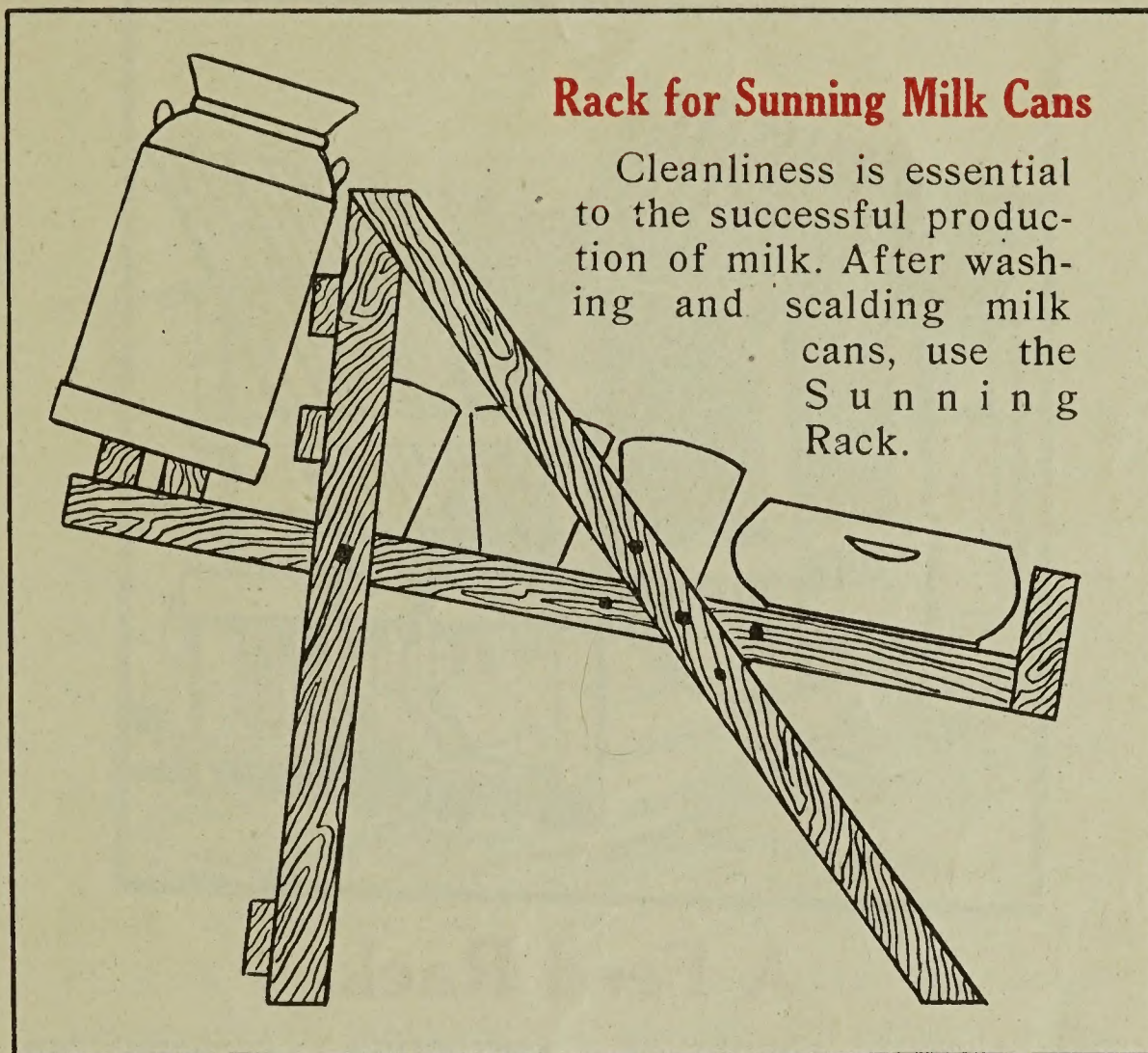
An Inexpensive Work Bench

This is a good, substantial work bench, such as every farmer needs. It should be built of Southern Pine.



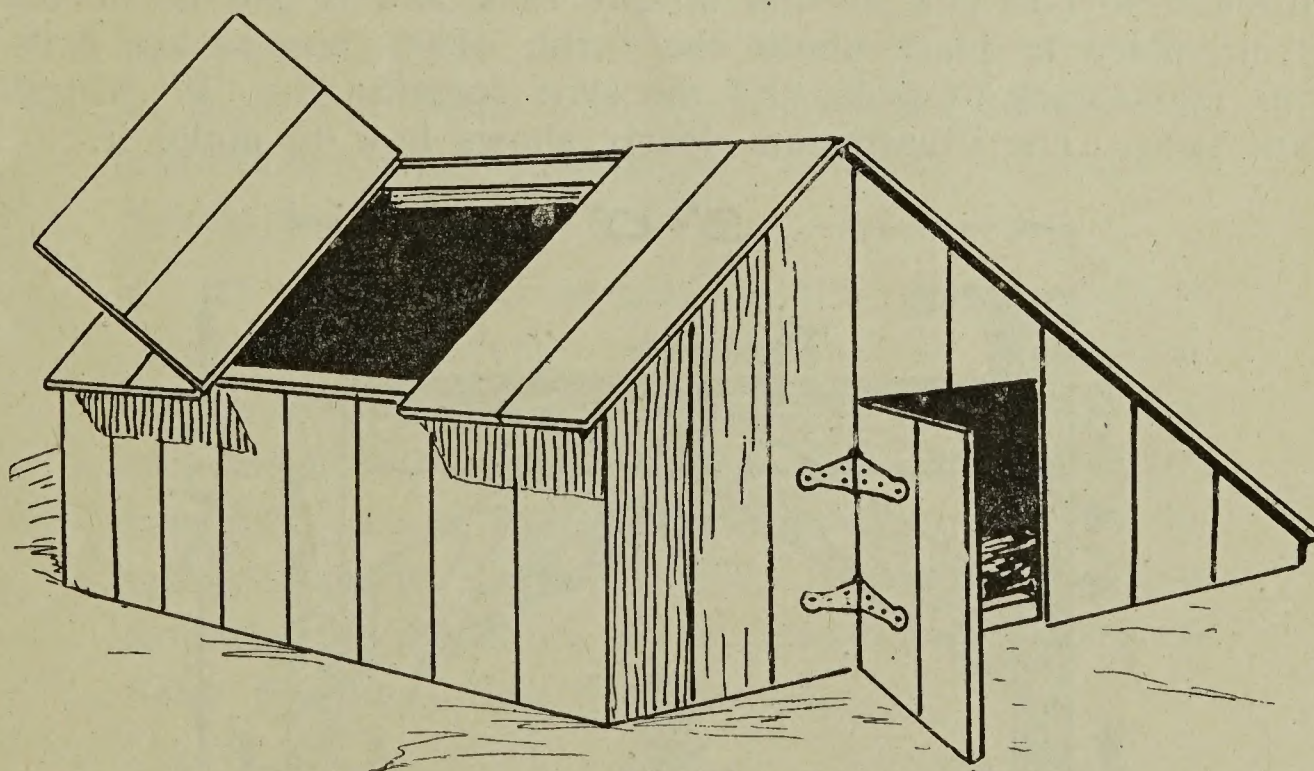
A Hog Shipping Crate

A neatly built crate, a shipping tag bearing the shipper's name and that of his farm, will often aid in selling stock.



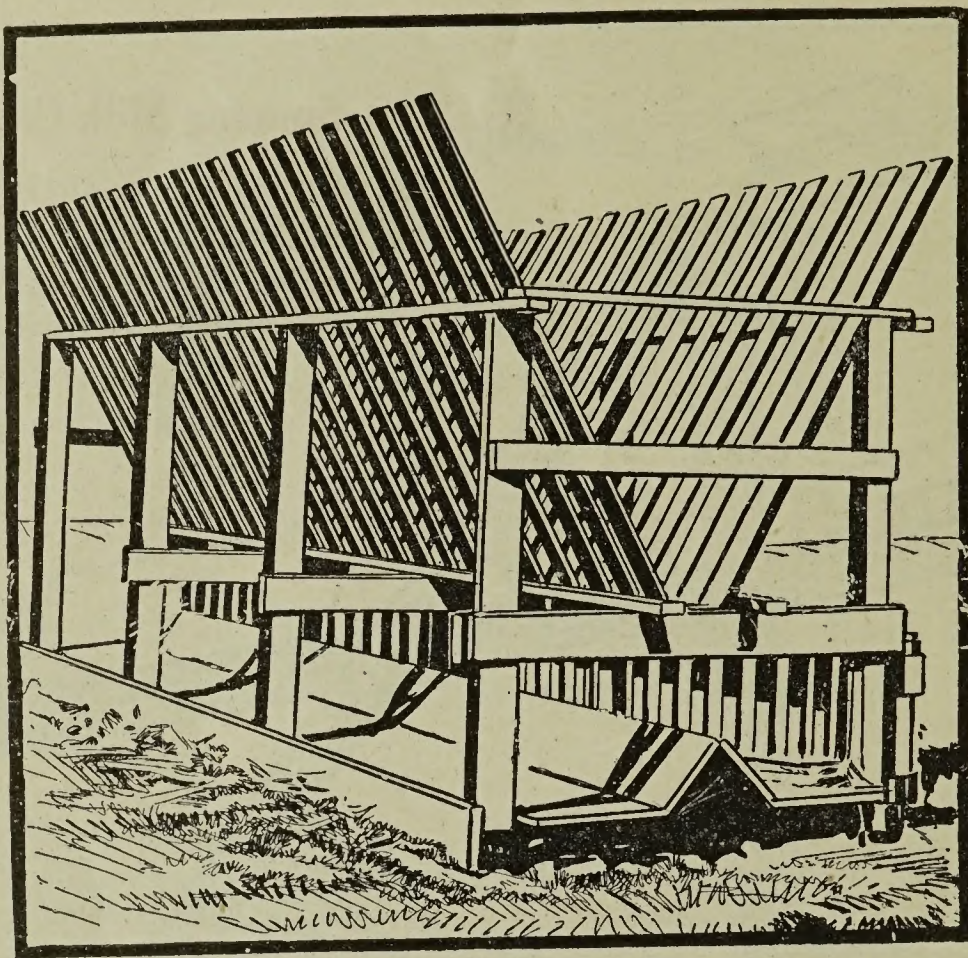
Rack for Sunning Milk Cans

Cleanliness is essential to the successful production of milk. After washing and scalding milk cans, use the Sunning Rack.



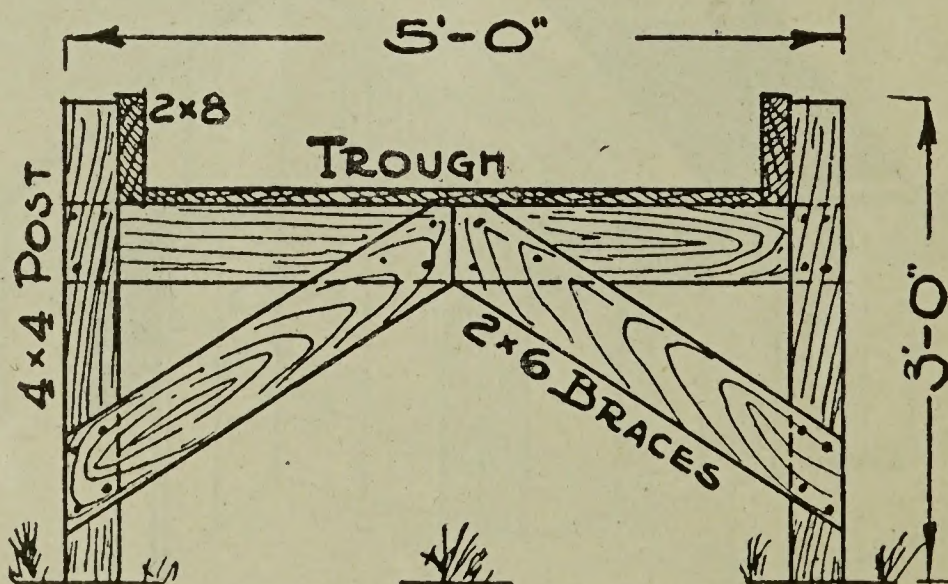
An Economical Hog House

This Hog House is six feet square. Both doors are hinged. Wooden hog houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. The best wood to use is Southern Pine.



A Feed Rack

This rack is simple of construction. A team can be hitched to one end of this unique rack and it can be moved from place to place about the farm. The runners are 2x6s, the framework of 2x4s, and the slats forming the "V" trough are 1x4s. The illustration clearly shows how to make it.



A Feed Trough For Cattle

Silo owners will be interested in this feed trough. Steer feeding requires substantial equipment. This trough is solidly built of Southern Pine. It is 5 feet wide and 16 feet long and the 4x4 posts are 3 feet high. Illustration shows end section.

NOTE THIS

THIS book is published and distributed as a part of the "practical helps" service of the Southern Pine Association, which includes plans for homes, barns, and other buildings, large and small, that have a place among modern farm improvements. These are absolutely free to all who have need of them, the only gainful motive of the publishers being to increase the appreciation and use of Southern Pine—"the most useful wood that grows."

Your local lumber dealer has detailed working plans of homes and other structures. He will be glad to show you these and give you every assistance in working out details of lumber bills, building cost, etc. Point out to him in this booklet the buildings you need, and you will be surprised to learn how little it will cost to make substantial, handsome improvements of durable, dependable Southern Pine.

If you have any special building problems, large or small, the services of the Southern Pine Association are at your command. The Association has architects and engineers who will cheerfully and promptly answer any questions pertaining to the intelligent use of Southern Pine. That service is free. Address the Southern Pine Association, Interstate Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

